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The Dublin Historical Atlas, No. 1. containing Maps of Europe and Scotland. Dublin: J. M. Leckie—1831.

In the course of our remarks on some of the English and Scottish publications which have, from time to time, come under our review, we have been led to ask, with something of a feeling of regret, when would the day arrive in which we should see similar works, brought out in a similar style, in this country? During the month our query has been replied to in a very satisfactory manner, by the receipt of two or three publications, by different Irish publishers, each in their way highly creditable to the Irish press, and to the spirit of the publishers by whom they have been brought out. One of these we have noticed more at length in another department of our miscellany; another—the one before us—we look upon as decidedly the finest specimen of a work of the kind ever produced in Ireland—the map being engraved in the best style of workmanship, and the execution of the letter-press nothing inferior to the very finest London books. As far as we have been able to judge, the maps are laid down with the greatest precision; and we have certainly never before seen a greater body of useful and important matter condensed into a smaller compass, than that which is given in the statistical and other tables, &c. by which they are accompanied. At the present extraordinary crisis, a well executed map of Europe, on a scale sufficiently large to show distinctly the boundaries of those portions of land, for the mastery of which some of the most powerful potentates of the earth are striving, cannot fail to attract attention; and we sincerely wish the publisher every success in his spirited undertaking. We intended to have allowed our readers an opportunity of estimating the value of the tables appended, by extracting that of the political divisions of Europe; but we find we cannot afford space in our present Number.

The Sacred Harp. A new and enlarged Edition. Dublin: J. M. Leckie. 1831. There can be no doubt, that if the Dublin publishers would only come forward with a little spirit, and, instead of being retailers for the great lords of Raternoster-row, would occasionally bring out works of merit on their own account, they would eventually succeed to the full extent of their most sanguine anticipations. We could mention one or two instances, in which works of English booksellers have been completely superseded by others of a similar description, brought out in good style in this city. We understand that many thousands of the pretty little work before us have already been disposed of; and that, for the present edition, the pub-

lisher has very considerable orders from English houses. This is just as it ought to be. It is brought out in a very handsome style; and—we mention it for the benefit of our Irish publishers—that unless works published in Ireland will bear comparison with those got up in the sister island, they will not succeed. The public are very fastidious in this respect; and, however great may be the intrinsic value of a work, unless it appears to advantage, little can be hoped for it. The selection before us is, indeed, very good. Many very pretty pieces have been added to the present edition; not a few, we perceive, taken from “the Sacred Melodies” appended to “The Harp of Zion.” It is all fair, however; and, when next we set about making up a similar compilation, we shall save ourselves all the trouble we can, by taking as many pretty scraps from the Sacred Harp as may suit our taste or fancy.

The Mother's Gift to her Daughter. Dublin: Leckie. 1831.

This is another very prettily got up volume—a selection of prose and poetry—by the compiler of “The Sacred Harp,” and brought out by the same publisher. Several of the articles are extremely interesting. We had intended to give, as an extract, “Lady Pennington’s advice on the choice of a Husband,” an article, for which, we are sure, many of our youthful female friends would have been infinitely indebted to us; but we find that our two young London hermits have already occupied so much of our space, as to prevent us having the pleasure of gratifying the Ladies in our present number.

University of London.—The introductory Lecture of Mr. Amos, Professor of English Law.

This work has reached us: it is on the study of the English law, giving an outline of the method of instruction pursued in the university, and of the state and progress of the two previous classes. It is a classical and elegant performance, worthy the perusal of the general scholar, as well as the professional student. For the information of the latter it may be well to state, that the remainder of the course of lectures for this session may be attended for three guineas, which will include the lectures to be delivered on special pleading, by Mr. Thomas Chitty, the eminent pleader, and also some lectures on conveyancing and equity, which are expected to be given during the professor’s absence on circuit. The concluding lectures of the professor are always upon constitutional law, which will be found peculiarly attractive to the historical student. The personal attachment felt towards Mr. Amos by the successive classes

who attended his lectures, is strongly testified by the fact, that the students printed, at their own expense, his reports, in order to spread them all over the kingdom.

A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy, by G. Andral, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by Richard Townsend, M. D. M. R. I. A. and by Wm. West, M. D. M. R. I. A. Dublin: printed for Hodges and Smith.

In our number for November we stated our intention of occasionally noticing such medical works as issued from the press of this city, and we particularized the Dublin Hospital Reports, and the Medical Transactions as demanding our earliest attention. We conceived ourselves called upon thus to enter on a field which strictly did not lie within our boundary, in consequence of the want of a periodical in Dublin, devoted to subjects connected with the science and literature of medicine. Having been informed, however, upon good authority, that such a publication is soon to make its appearance amongst us; and finding that some of the essays in the works alluded to, which most called for the chastenings of our pen, treated of subjects not exactly suited to the majority of our readers, we have, for the present, given up our intention with regard to them, in the hope that they will receive their due proportion of commendation or correction in the pages of the journal now in embryo. We cannot, however, avoid calling the attention of our medical readers to the publication before us—a work which, as far as we are able to judge, we take to be the result of the extreme and accurate observation of a master mind. We sincerely congratulate the press of Dublin upon its being made the medium through which the translation of this valuable treatise is presented to the British public, and we strongly recommend the principles of pathological science therein laid down for the complete adoption of the profession. A work on pathological anatomy, embracing all the modern discoveries in this branch of science, we are given to understand by our medical friends, has long been a desideratum, and we would say that M. Andral has more than filled up the gap. We could willingly enter more at large into the work, did our space permit, or were it a subject calculated to interest the generality of our readers. Of the translation we can speak in terms of praise generally, although there are parts which we could wish had been better *Englished*; as we have no doubt it would have been much more intelligible and pleasing to the English reader, were there much less of the French idiom preserved. Besides which, the circumstance of the

translation having been a joint production, has by no means tended to its advantage. The old adage of “too many cooks spoil the broth,” would not be inapplicable in the present instance—one cook too many having been employed on the occasion.

Pathological Observations, Part III. By William Stoker, M. D. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.

This is, we understand, the most recent of a series of publications, in which the author has described the cause of epidemic diseases in this metropolis, as viewed in connection with their causes and effects. We are induced especially to notice it, as in the preface the causes of these moral and physical diseases, by which our country has for centuries been infected, are touched upon; and although differing from the learned Doctor in some of the views which he takes, feeling assured, that a fair temperate discussion of such questions, is the best way of arriving at the truth, and of finding out what would be really beneficial to the country; and knowing as we do, that the author is equally remote from the prejudices which actuate the opposition given at present to the measures of government, as from the influence of patronage of any kind, we are the more disposed to listen attentively to his arguments, and to give them an impartial examination.

The appalling picture which he has sketched of the present condition of the Irish poor is, we are sorry to have to say, but too faithful a likeness. Indeed many of his observations on this head are so judicious, as to induce us cordially to recommend the work to our readers. The medical portion of it we leave to the observation of the medical work to which we have alluded, and which we hope soon to see making its appearance.

Maternal Duty, or the History of the Armstrong Family. By a Lady.

We are not quite sure that story books for children exactly belong to that grade of literature, over which our right of censorship extends. As the present, however, seems a kind of approach, in bulk as well as character, to the novel, we suppose we must not lay it by unnoticed—especially since it is written by a lady. It is a well-intentioned and religious work; Mrs. Armstrong, the heroine of the tale, is deserted in rather a strange way by her husband; who, having ruined his fortune, goes abroad to mend it. Meantime his wife takes a lovely cottage somewhere in Wales, tells her children some very pretty stories, and contrives to spend the time as usefully and agreeably as possible till her wandering swain comes back a nabob. On this